The Herald.

And everybody thinks he is at the bottom of the sea.

VOLUME VIII.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1892.

NUMBER 190.

The Situation at Homestead

The Men Remain in Possession

Battle Grounds

Bounced

For Trying to Inflame the Workmen

With a Seditious Proclamation

How the Matter Stands

The Story of the Fight. Carnegie is Obdurate. Frick and His Methods.

HOMESTEAD, June 7 .- About 10 p. m. tonight the headquarters of the Homestead men were invaded by three men who mingled among a good sized crowd in the rooms and distributed an incendiary circular, evidently prethe anarchistic societies greatest surprise of The strikers, so far from falling into the arms of destruction and dynamite, at once took them prisoners and prepared to hustle them out of town. ally establishing that they were Pittsburg and knew one or two men among the strikers. They were led away to the lockup to keep until the train should arrive to take them back to Pittsburg. They were scared and protested and said the whole thing was a misunderstanding. A large crowd collected both on the way to the lockup and at the station and there was considerable jeering and booting, but no one made a move to assault the men

An Inflar matery Circular, The circular wey were distributing was an inflammatery document. It began: "Fellow sufferers. Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, and we want to recite that Andrew Carnegue. the pretended philanthropist, was a great hypograte."

It was written as if to convey the impression that the writer was one of into "our peaceful village to murder us because we refuse to starve." They were forcing the workingmen into revolutionary methods and force must be met with force. The workingmen must have other arms than revolvers. They must be armed with Winchesters or something better. The strikers were advised not to permit themselves to be killed for a trifle. The circular then declared all peaceful measures were doomed to failure and wound up with the startling advice: "Brothers, become anarchista." It is not thought that many of the circulars got into orculation. It was rumored there were more of the anarchists' agents in the town, and that they were sent by Herr Most who was himself the author of the circular. Late in the night, however, no more of them had been

SAYS NOT A WORD. He Appears Excited and Refuses to

Interviewed. Lospon, July 7 .- Andrew Carnegie has at last been found. He is at Bracmar, in Aberdeenshire. He appeared to be in excellent health, but was evidently laboring under great agitation, so much so that Mrs. Carnegie, who was present, was endeavoring to southe him and to draw his thoughts from the trage affair at Homestead. Mr. Carnegie positively declined making any statement whatever. He has, within the last day or two, sent and received numerous dispatches by cable and whatever may be said in America, there is no doubt that Mr. Carnegie is kept fully informed of events on the Monougahela. The news of the sanguinary struggle at Homestead has aroused deep feeling in England and Scotland and has considerably abated the esteem among working clames for Carnegie. He has never been liked by

an American citizen, he persistently interferes in British affairs and offers advice to the British people about their own business.

The upper classes are not sorry that Mr. Carnegie's Utopian descriptions of the kind of democracy he would like to cotabilan have received a practical illustration from America. There is a strong feeling in Aberdeen against the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's recent gift. The Aberdeen people high and low are very proud of their city and its history and they do not like the idea of the city council catering to Carnegie whom many of them regard as a west of Scotland parvenue, unworthy of recognition in Aberdeen. This feeling is very strong Of the Blood Bought and coupled with the prejudice aroused among workingmen, may result in a formal protest against the honors to

CAPTAIN M'LAIN'S STORY.

Anarchists Quickly He Says the Men Began the Firing From the Banks.

> Pirrissumo, July 7 .- Captain McLain of the tug Little Bill, who was supposed to have been slain at Homestead, re-turned last night on the Little Bill. Following is his account of the trip:
> "I had contracted to tow the two
> barges to Homestead and was on hand
> with the tow boat Little Bill last night with the tow boat Little Bill last night to do the work. The barges had been at the landing below the Manchester docks, and according to our instructions we went to Davis Island dam. There we met about 300 men. I suppose they were Pinkertons, and they boarded the barges, about 150 in each. They had repeating rifles and blue uniforms with them. We lost no time and I started for Homestead. The Pinkerton men, I must say, were a good set of men. must say, were a good set of men.
> They were orderly and perfectly sober.
> They made no noise, but simply went
> into the barges and stayed there. The
> captain in charge called the men to
> him and commanded the strictest attention to his orders. "No man," said, "will dare to fire one shot or raise his piece without positive and distinct orders. There will be no trouble at Homestead and we won't make any. Our business is to keep the peace and not to disturb it." He then commanded that the men restrain them selves and be quiet. The Excitement Began.

Everything went all right until we got below lock No. 1, when the tug which was towing one of the barges broke her lines. She blew her whistle and the Little Bill went back, relieved her of her barge and went through the lock with both barges. When we reached Homestead there seemed to be considerable excitement. As we got nearer the excitement grew more in-tense. The people then began firing upon us. We tried to make a landing then. My men went forward to tie up the shore barge, while the Pinkerton men shoved out a landing plank. The people on the bank were awtuily excited, but the men under me and the Pinkertons were perfectly cool and I kept urging them to remain so. In the midst of all, the They would probably have taken some on any man who would attempt to shoot, although the balls were flying that the men on shore began the firing. By this time the landing plank had to land it, a man with a revolver made a dash for it, firing all the while.

Pinkertone Overpowered. The Pinkertons tried to two more followed him and overpowered the few Pinkerton's. The ired directly at the Pinkerton's, and all over the barges, and the Little Bill. The Pinkerton's opened quite a fusilade upon the people. As they did this they received a deadly fire from over their heads. Some persons had stationed shot right down. I was standing in the midst of them and one or two Pinkerton men fell about me. The Pinkerton aptain, while in front of his men, try ing to clear the landing plank, was shot. He was the first Pinkerton to out to where he lay to defend barge. The firing continued steadily I was told to assist with the steambon the strikers, saying that Carnegie and the party of Pinkertons who were taking care of the wounded. The boat Frick had brought Pinkerton assassins was brought to and the wounded put upon it. We went to Turtle Creek and put them on a train. My contract was get of all the guns of the crowd.

The Little Bill Attacked, "Bullets whistled through the cabin upon us until we got out of their reach and then the bullets splashed in the water. If the people could only look at the case the right way they would agree that the attack upon us was wrong. was simply doing what I was paid fo doing and what any one else would have done. Let me say again, the Pinkertons behaved well, they were fired on first and attacked when they were doing nothing and before they touched the shore. Capt. F. H. Heine was the first man wounded in yester day's fight at Homestead. He was also the first man brought to the hospital

Captain Heine's Story.

This morning Captain Heine made the following statement:
"I cannot tell anything about ou business prior to reaching Homestead, for that would be a breach of faith. When we arrived opposite the landing and were steering in mid-stream, whis tles began to blow and a skiff containing three men rowed right in front of our boat. These pulled revolvers and fired on us. That began the skirmish. We made for the landing about 3 o'clock, and my assistant went to land. He was attacked by the strikers, and I was about to rush to his aid when I was shot in if they were fired upon to return the fire. The shots, which at first were scattering, become general and instantly builets were pouring upon our boat from every direction. The attack did not fire a shot until I was wounded.

Three of the Victims of the Pinkerton

Raid Interred This Afternoon. HOMESTRAD, Pa., July 7 .- The striker buried three of their dead at 2 o'clock

that ever followed a funeral joined into a demonstration that developed the full strength of the strikers. John Morris, the second man killed yester-day by a Pinkerton builet, and Silas Wayne, the top of whose head was blown off by the accidental discharge of a cannon, were buried together. The two bands which the town boasts of supplied the dirges, and 400 members the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias orders joined in the parade. The representatives of labor organiza-The representatives of labor organiza-tions here and in Pittsburg to the num-ber of 200 swelled that crowd, and 1,000 residents of the town and sil available vehicles made in imposing spectacle. The funeral of the third victim, a Hungarian named Farris, oc-curred at 3:30 o'clock. The double funeral services were held in the Methodist church while that of Farris ocservices were without special incident. Homestead cemetery, a picturesque site in the hills back of the town.

PRICK'S RECORD OF CRUELTY. Prolonged the Connellsville Coke Strike

by Inhuman Obstinacy. PITTSBURG, July 7 .- The same H. C. Frick who is now at the head of the Carnegie company's affairs, and who has several times been hanged in effigy by the employes of the mills, has by long experience become well inured to labor troubles similar to those which are now causing so much excitement at Homestead. At the time of the great Connellsville coke strike, in the spring and summer of 1891, Mr. Frick was the head of the H. C. Frick company, which employed over 15,000 men and had nearly 10,000 ovens in full plast. When all of the other coke companies had concluded, as much out of pity for the starving condition of the workers and their families as on ac-count of the heavy losses which they were incurring, to end the strikes and at least meet the men half way in their demands, Mr. Frick, by persistently sticking to his "sliding scale" scheme, and by holding to his determination to make the strikers return to work under harder conditions than they left, prolonged the strike for several months. He was the direct cause of most of the evictions, the stories of which aroused the country, when the distress of the strikers secured national relief-Mr. Frick became so rabid in his an-tagonism to the men who had struck againft his "sliding scale" that he employed only a small portion of those who begged to be allowed to return to work. Instead, he imported many thousands of negroes and Italians and, as if to exasperate still further the starving ex-employes of the Frick com-pany's ovens, he freely conceded to these imported workmen everything which had been originally demanded

by the strikers. CARNEGIE IS CONDEMNED. Comment of the London Press on th

Trouble at Homestead.

London, July 7 .- Great as the public interest is in the pending elections it is hardly greater than the sensation caused by the sanguinary riots in Pitts-burg, Pa. The causes of the strike and the slaughter attending the collision between the Carnegie company's hired detectives and the locked-out mill men are largely commented upon and most the Carnegie company. The Globe, conservative, says that the experience may tend to modify the anti-monarchial leanings of Carnegie, who is always seeking to convince English workingmen that they are never happy or truly free un-der the monarchial system of government. The Star, liberal, says that Mr. Carnegie is full of discourses on the gospel of wealth and its duties, but he forgets that charity begins at home. He is very charitable in Scotland, but has no time for charity in Pittsburg. It is a little odd that after the enunciation beautiful sentiments as those expressed by Mr. Carnegie as to the ob-ligations of the rich, and so forth, he should be unable to carry on business without such scenes as those which are reported at Homestead The St. James Gazette, tory, sarcas-tically alludes to the Homestead scenes as a triumph of liberty in the United States, and asks what would have been said if such scenes had occurred in civilized England. "Most people will ascribe the riot," says the Gazette, "to the McKinley law. We do not allow that protection is responsible for Pink-erton methods. Carnegie's letters read like satires. Look at his own iron

ingmen have petitioned the Aberdeen city council not to accept any present from Carnegie and not to confer on him the freedom of the city.

PRICK'S SIDE OF IT. He Claims His Scheme Will Be Mutually

Profitable.

Pritishung, July 7 .- In an interview this afternoon H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel company, said: "The question at issue is a very grave one. It is whether the Carnegie company or the Amalgamated association shall have absolute control of our plant and business at Homestead. We have decided, after numerous fruitless conences to operate the plant ourselves. I can say with the greatest emphasis that under no circumstances will we have any further dealings with the Amalgamated association as an organization. This is final. The Edgar-Thomas quesne are both operated by workmen who are not members of the Amalga-mated association, with the greatest questionable advantage of our em-ployes. At both of these plants the work in every depretment goes on un-interrupted; the men are not harrassed by the interference of trades union their wages are eatiefactoy is shown in the fact that we have never had a strike there since they began working under our system

ences existing at present between the Carnegie company and their men?" "There were three points upon which we differed. The skilled workmen in under what is known as a sliding scale; as the price of steel advances the earnings of the men advance; as the prices fall their earnings decrease in propor-

"What was the basis of the differ-

Carnegie. He has never been liked by buried three of their dead at 2 o'clock "While there is notimit to an advance the upper classes, not because of his this afternoon. Two of the funerals of earnings on the scale, there is a plebian origin, but because, although were combined, and the largest crowd point at which the decline stops. It is

known as the minimum, and the figure heretofore has been \$25 per ton for four by four Bessemer billets.

We believe that if earnings based on The Christian Endeavor Conthe selling price of steel can advance without himit the workmen should be willing to follow the selling price d wn to a reasonable minimum, and so this fixure was finally fixed by the Carnegie company at the rate of \$23 in-stead of \$25. The reason for asking this upon our part was that the Car-negie company has spent large sums of money in the introduction of new machinery in its Homestead plant by means of which the workmen were enthereby increase the daily out put, thereby increasing the amount of their own earnings. We had originally asked a reduction to \$22, but agreed to compromise the rate at \$23. The Amalconsider a reduction below \$24 on steel billets, notwithstanding the fact that the improved machinery would enable their men even at \$23 to earn more than is paid in other amalgamated mills. This was the first point at issue. Under the present amalgamated sys-tem the date of the expiration of the sliding scale is June 30 annually.

Their Request Befused, "We asked that this date be changed to December 31 (the same as the Edgar-Thompson works) for the reason that the change would permit us to take our estimate upon the wages that our estimate upon the wages that we must pay during the year, begin-ning on January 1, so that we would be enabled to make our contracts for the year accordingly. This point the Amalgamated refused to accede and de-manded the old date. The third propo-sition was the reduction in tonnage rates in those departments in the mills where the improvements have been placed, of which I have spoken, and which enabled the workmen to increase the output, and consequently their earnings. Where no such improve-ment had been made there was no request upon our part for a reduction in tonnage rates. In other words, we asked no reduction in any department at which the output had not been greatly increased by reason of our ex-

pensive improvements since the scale of 1889 went into effect. We are prepared to show that in nearly every department under our proposed reduction in the tonnage rates the skilled workmen would make more money than they did when the scale of 1889 went into effect. As a rule the men who were making the largest wages in the Homestead mill were the ones who most bitterly dewere the ones who most ofterly de-nounced the proposed revision of the scale for out of the 3,800 men em-ployed in our nill only 325 were di-rectly affected by this reduction. Finding that it was impossible to ar-rive at any agreement with the Amal-gamated we decided to close our works

INVESTIGATION BY CONGRESS. The Judiciary Committee Will Investigate the Pinkertons.

WASHINGTON, July 7 .- In the house today the silver bill was referred to the committee on coinage, weights and measures, without opposition, the anti-silverites ceasing their opposition. They expect to beat the measure if it comes before the house on a direct vote. A resolution was adopted making tomor-row suspension day in lieu of last Mon-

in the discussion and disposition of a resolution reported by the committee on judiciary regarding an investigation of the Pinkerton detective forces and their employment by corporations engaged in inter-state commerce. The adoption of the resolution authorizing the committee on judici-ary to make the inquiry was opposed by Mr. Tarsney (democrat) of Missouri, chairman of the labor committee, on the ground that that comtion into the causes of recent riots and tectives by corporations. This motion prevailed and then Mr. Oates (democrat) of Alabama, chairman of the judiciary committee, was naturally offended, as were several other mem-bers. The matter was now in a bad tangle, and Mr. Wright, (democrat), of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote referring the committee matter to sitions were voted down and the m to reconsider was carried, and the reso lution as reported by the committee on udiciary, and directing that committee to make the inquiry, was passed. The

GOVERNOR PATTISON'S EXCUSE. It Is Incredible to Him That a Force Could Not Be Recruited.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 7 .- After re ceipt of Sheriff McCleary's message this afternoon, Governor Pattison sent Adjutant General McFarland to the scene of the trouble at Homestead. The adjutant left for Pittsburg at 3:40 p. m. and will report the result of his observations at Homestead for the guidance of the governor, who continues to believe that Sheriff Mc-Cleary has not done his duty in sum-moning the citizens of Allegheny county to his aid in preserving the peace; that he couly only secure promises of thirty-two persons to serve under him in a county with 600,000 people, seems to the gov-ernor to be incredible, estimating as he does that of this population at least 100,000 are subject to duty. The govbe on hand to assist the civil authorities whenever be was satisfied that the power of the latter had been exhausted CARNEGIE IS OHDURATE

He Will Close His Mills Against the Union Men.

CRICAGO, July 7 .- In an interview this evening, William A. Pinkerton declared that Carnegie has decided to close the mill at Homestead until nonunion men are allowed to peaceably go to work and hold the county for all damages that may result from the actions of the strikers. In other words, Carnegie will attempt to destroy the union now waging war against him.

Mr. Pinkerton declares that his men have been withdrawn and that a great lockout has been begun.

SHERIFF M'CLEARY TROUBLED. He Doesn't Know How to Handle

Himself. Prersauno, June 7 .- The sheriff very much troubled over the attnation today. "What are you going to do" "What can you do" and various other questions were propounded to the sheriff. In the meantime clerks were busy sending notices to citizens, several

|Consisued on Second Page.|

The Christian Endeavor Convention

REPRESENTS OVER A MILLION

Is Now in Session in the Madison Square Garden, N. Y.

New York, July 7 .- Twenty thousand delegates representing the Societies of Christian Endeavor in fortynine states and territories, Canada, Europe, Africa, India, Brazil and the slands of the Pacific, will meet in the great amphitheater of Madison Square Garden today. In this year of big conventions no larger or more representa-tive body has assembled, and no more intelligent or more progressive citizens could be called together. It is the tenth international meeting of the Umted Societies of Christian Endeavor, and the earnest men and women who meet to advance the cause represent a total membership of 1,000,000.

The organization has bad a marvelous growth from its inception. It was started by the Rev. F. E. Clark, pastor of the Nilliston church at Portland, Me., February 2, 1881. Its purpose was to promote an earnest christian life among its members, and to unite the young people of all denominations in systematic endeavor to advance the christian idea. The movement is today the greatest factor in christian steadfastness the century has seen.

The organization is international. Every member is urged to be true to the creed of the church to which he belongs. There is nothing in the principles of the society that conflict with the creed of any denomination. The whole idea of the Christian Endeavor movement is the teaching of the way to make christianity more than mere membership in a church—to make it mean earnest, sincers work for the cause that the church espouses.

Universal in Scope. The scope of the movement is universal. Its constitution has been translated into almost every written lan-guage. Its societies flourish in Brazil, in Samoa, among the American In-dians, in India, in Turkey as well as in the United States. Besides reaching out after every land the society reaches out after every class. There is a commercial travelers' branch. There are many societies in the army and navy. There are societies for sailors on peace-ful ships, one of them having three captains among its members. The Indian reservations have their societies. There are others among the telegraph operators, the railroad trainmen, section hands and station agents. There are societies in the mines, the marble quarries and on the far western ranches. The Rev. S. E. Young of New Jersey is endeavoring to establish societies offering religious services to the men in the life saving stations.

The country is beginning to show great results of the working of a million young men and women, each one of whom has for a motto, "Personal

The convention will be the most notable gathering in the history of the movement and is one of the biggest conventions this city has seen.

Program for the Opening.

The speaker's platform accomodates 1,000 persons, 600 of whom constitute a United Society Francis E. Clark, D. D., presides. George C. Stebbins leads the The first session was opened at 2:30 this afternoon. Edwin F. Lee, general secretary of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., began the meeting with a prayer and praise service. The address of weldelivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems of the Church of the Strangers, and from the Brooklyn pastors by the Rev. A. C. Dixon. After congregational singing Merrill E. Sates res ponded to the addresses of welcome. Then followed a report of the com-mittee on the closing of the world's fair eral secretary, John Willis Baer.

In the evening there were addresses by the Rev. H. T. McEwen, chairman of the committee of 1892, annual address of President Francis E. Clark, and the convention sermon. An intees was held on the floor of the garden after adjournment.

Today's session will open at 6:30 a m.; early morning prayer, led by C. L. Stevens of Ypulanti. Mich.; pastors' bour, (this will include special meeting of twenty-three denominations, ing of twenty-three denominations and it is designed to carry out the tions); singing; one minute reports from state, territorial and provincial

rrom state, territorial and provincial unions; singing; address by the Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston.

Today's afternoon session opens at 2:30. Free parliament, conducted by the Rev. W. C. Bitting of New York; "Junior Christian Endeavor Work," by Mrs. Francia E. Clark; open meeting on "Junior singing; "Christian Endeavor in India;" by The Rev. S. V. Karmarkar of Bom bay," "Christian Endeavor in China;" by Jue Hawk of St. Louis; "Christian Endeavor in Atrica," by Thomas E. Seselow of Bendoo, Liberia; presentation of state banners by The Rev. Way-

Friday evening's session begins at 7:30 with prayer and praise service, which is followed by remarks by The Hon. John Wanamaker; "The Christian Endeavor Society's place in Modern Religious Life." by The Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia; singing, "The Age and its Possibilities," by The Hon. W. C. Breckenridge of Ken-

There will be two simultaneous meet ings Friday evening. That at the Martie Collegiate church will be pre-sided over by the Rev. James L. Hill of Medford, Mass., and will consist of addresses by the Rev. F. Wayland Hoyt of Minneapolis, President Francis E. Clark of Boston, the Rev. David J. Purrill of this city and others. That at the Madison Square Freshyterian church will be presided over by the Rev. N. Boynton of Boston, who will be followed by the Rev. E. E. Young church will be presided over by the Rev. N. Boynton of Roston, who will be followed by the Rev. E. E. Young of Toronto, the Rev. John Henry Barrows of Chicago, Mrs. leabells M. June rise for many years.

Saturday morning's session will open at 9:30 with an early morning prayer service, led by E. S. Miller of Portland. service, led by E. S. Miller of Portland, Oregon, which will be followed by "Christian Endeavor and Foreign Missions," by the Rev. Josan Strong of this city: "Proportionate Giving to God," R. S. Murphy, Philadelphia; "Systematic Giving to God," by the Rev. Leroy S. Rean of Gornar., Mass.; anging; open meeting on "What Is Your Society Doing on Missions" by Robert S. Spear of New York; singing; "Christian Endeavor and Foreign Missions," by the Rev. Henry C. Mable of Boston. Saturday afternoon there will be no session in Madison Square garden, but an important Jumor Christian den, but an important Junior Christian Endeavor raily will take place in Broad-way tabernacle at 2:30. Nineteen denominational railies will occur in vari-ous churches from 2 to 8. Committee and from 5 to 6 will be devoted to conference of officers of local, district, state, territorial and provincial union and districts. Saturday evening is set apart for social receptions and state unions. Sunday morning at 9:16 o'clock prayer meeting will be neld by the Rev. Pennell of Boston. At 10 this will adjourn for church services. At 2 p. m. reports from committee conferences will be received and will be followed by singing "Gospel Temperance" by John G. Woolley of Boston; address by Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army, singing; "Among the Indians," by the Rev. E. R. Young of Toronto; singing; "Religious Possibilities of the World's Fair," by the Rev. John Henry Barrows of Chicago.

Sunday evening services will be opened at 7:30 by a prayer service. Then will come presentation of resolutions, remarks by President Francis E. Clark, address by the Rev. S. P. Rose of Montreal, singing, address, consep. m. reports from committee confer-

of Montreal, singing, address, conse-cration service led by Secretary John

There will be simultaneous meetings Sunday evening at the Marble Collegi-ate church and at the Madison Square Presbyterian church.

The entire work of the convention has been carried out by the New York and Brooklyn societies. They will bear all the expense of the great meeting and they will look after the comfort of delegates and visitors from out of town. of town in a way that would surprise political entertainment committees.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS

Conferring at New York Over the New Executive Committee.

NEW YORK, July 7 .- The most notable gathering of republican leaders which has taken place thus far in the which has taken place thus far in the campaign is now in this city. Among them are Senator John Sherman, Chairman Campbell, Secretary J. W. Foster, Gen. Russell A. Alger, Postmaster General John Wanamaker, Whitelaw Reid, J. S. Clarkson, Chauncey M. Depew and Senator T. C. Piatt. The appointment of a republican national executive committee on ways and means of carrying mittee on ways and means of carrying the election for Ptendent Harrison has the election for Pteadent Harrison has brought them together. Chairman Campbell said he would appoint the national executive committee tonight or tomorrow. He will then resign and the committee will choose a new chairman. It seems to be the general opinions may come out when the prosecution leads in its twenty witnesses. eastern states, and that the great fight will be made in New York.

Senator John Sherman morning that he believed that the can-didate who carried New York state next November will be the next presithought the republicans would lose Nevada and Montana on the ailver question. General Alger thought that law would capture three or four of the electoral votes of Michigan. He said he deeply regretted the riots at Home-stead, but believed it would have intle effect on the republican vote in the

called on Mr. Hackett, secretary of the republican executive committee, and held a long interview with him. E. Milholland was also present at the conference.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman Campbell Announces the Members.

New York, July 7 .- J. Campbell, chairman, and T. H. Carter, secretary of the republican national committee, gave out at the Imperial hotel to-night the names of the national executive committee in whose charge the fortunes of the republican party have paign. They are as follows: J. S. Clarkson, lows.

Samuel Fessenden, Connectic Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin. Richard C. Kerens, Missouri. William C. Bradley, Kentucky. W. A. Sutherland, New York. J. H. Manley, Maine.

J. H. Manley, Maine.
John R. Tanner, Illinois.
A conference of the members present in the city, Mesers. Clarkson, Fessenden, Campbeil and Carter, was held during the forenoon at the Imperial hotel. The present officers of the commistiee, ex-officio members are: Chairman, W. J. Campbell of Iowa; secretary, T. H. Carter of Montana; vice chairman, M. H. Devon-Montana; vice chairman, M. H. Deyon-ing of California; treasurer, C. N. Bliss of New York.

Hunting for a Murderer. Bristol, Tenn., July 7.—Hend erson Denkins and Lee Simmons, who were that by Berg Short, are dead and the officers are in pursuit of Short, who fied into the mountains of Tennessee. He armed himself with a Winchester rifle

Woman Shot by Her Tenent. Sr. Louis, Mo., July 7.—Mrs. Mary Eliman was brutally murdered last night by Louis Ulmer, her tenant, while he was under the influence of drink. The victim was over 70 years of age, and her murderer fired five

Carveland, July 7.—The National wore read and discussed by prominent members of the profession, four fine recitals were enjoyed and committees

Big Muddy Very High.

Alden (Pansy) of Washington and HE WILL BE HUNG

Colonel King is Sentenced to

FOR KILLING LAWYER POSTER

The Supreme Court of Tennes

Escape From the Gallows

Memrus, Tenn., July 7 .- Col. Clay King, lawyer, soldier and author, must sang by the neck until dead on August 12 for the murder of David H. Posten, a lawyer of this city, in March, 1891. The supreme court of Tennessee today affirmed the decision of the lower court and sentenced Colonel King to be hanged. In March, 1821, King stepped from an alley into Main street, placed a pistol against David H. Posten's breast and fired without a word of assume and fired without a word of warning.
Fosten died a few days later. The
killing grew out of a lawsuit with Mrs. ideon I. Pillow, with whom King became infatuated, and to King became infatuated, and to whom he gave a large amount of his Arkansas property. He began a suit for divorce against his wife, who was at his side today. After a time a break occurred between Mrs. Pillow and King. A law suit followed and Mr. Poston represented Mrs. Pillow as attorney. King took exceptions to a sentence in a cross bill filed by Poston and on that account killed him. Colonel King is 62 years old. During the war he commanded King's Tigers, a regiment in the service of the conregiment in the service of the con-federacy. He was author of King's digest on the laws of Tennessee and in a man of great literary attainments.

An attempt will be made to secure a mmutation of sentence to impri ment for life.

AMONG SWORN ENEMIES Strong Reasons for a Change of Venue

for the Wyoming Raiders. LABAMIE, Wyo., July 7.-This place s the home of Dr. Harris, at whose ranch the Johnson county invaders were besieged. He has practiced med-icine in this vicinity twenty years and icine in this vicinity twenty years and enjoys strong personal popularity. On the witness stand in the change of venue matter yesterday the doctor was questioned for a straight hour. He testified that during and since the Johnson county war he had neard no less than twenty-five reputable citizens declare that every whitecap should be summarily deprived of life. Further, the witness said that he had known for a year of a deep and violent local prejudice against the Wyoming Stock Growers' association, which formerly Growers' association, which formerly directed entirely the range business. Its authority passed three years ago to a state board, but the bias is still very

much alive.

A police captain told that he had heard no less than 300 men insist that the prisoners deserved execution with-out any hearing whatever. He had said so himself. The testimony of other

Both sides have agreed to leave out of consideration the seven counties north of the Union Pacific and one on the railway, on account of its heavy foreign population. This leaves four counties, and the defense wants only counties, and the defense wants only Laramie, in which is Cheyenne, and that is the only one to which the prosecution really objects. This fight for venue will continue to the forepart of next week. It is now believed that trial will be had at Cheyenne, or in Evanston, Utah county, which is clear out near the Utah line, where coal is mined and sheep graze on the

ranges.

space in the little court room here. They are in charge of Deputy Sheriff Howard Rotes of Johnson county, who has ten deputies. When the proceedings lag little squads of the raiders go out into the corridors or even to the court yard. Judge Ballard of Denver's Millington trial fame interests the audience and prisoners in his manipulation of witnesses. The "Texas Kid" is a "literary chap." He has kept a diary carefully since leaving home in April, and is making notes of the trial to add to his history of "Texas in Wyoming." Several of the prisoners are capable of handling all legal questions involved in the case. So far the killing of Rae and Champion has has ten deputies. When the proceedhe killing of Rae and Champi been referred to only as "the affair at the K. C."

KILLED CRAZY WIFE AND BELF. Anthony Craig Preferred Murder and Suicide to the Madbouse.

Dunuque, 10wa, July 7 .- A horrible tragedy was enacted here on Sunday and only came to light last night. Anthony Craig, a cutter in Richardson's shoe factory, shot his wife through the mouth and then snot himself in the same place, the bullets in both instances coming out at the back of the head. Mrs. Craig had been insane and her husband had three times taken her fusband had three times taken her from the Independence asylum only to have her sent back as she became violent again. On Friday last he again brought her to this city and some time on Sunday night the murder and suicide took place. He left a letter willing his effects and asying that he loved his wife too well to live without her and to put her had in the out her and to put her back in the asylum again would be death by inches. From the positions they were lying in it was evident that both wished

BANK CLEEKS TAKE PLICHT. A Nashville Concern Robbed of Strong

NASHVILLE, July 7 .- A sensation was created yesterday by the report that Leater H. Gale, teller, and W. E. Turner, bookkeeper of the City Savings bank, had fied the city with a large amount of the bank funds. The rums amount of the bank funds. The rumor pisced the amount of the missing funds at from \$22,000 to \$30,000. There was a feeling of uncasiness on the part of some of the depositors, but it did not last long, as all the chucks presented were promptly paid. The bank has plenty of available money to meet all demands that may be made. The other banks came promptly to the City Savings tenk's assentance and offered to let it have all the money needed.

At the bank President W. S. Settle stated that Gale and Torner had daappeared after taking what cash the nank had on hand Saturday night. He caid there was a further shorings described and the shorings described and the shorings described and the shorings described and the shoring described and the shorin